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THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE—8 acres, alfalfa, fruit and garden; 4-room house, furnished; 3 Jersey cows, horse and buggy; 125 laying hens, garden and wagon tools; location, close in; \$3,500 takes it. Come quick if you want this.
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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

16 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1911.

16 PAGES

VOL. XXI. NO. 318.

BRYANITES LAMBASTED

Defeat of Progressives in Senate Minority Caucus

SELECTION OF A LEADER

Mr. Martin of Virginia Who Was Believed to Be Lack- ing in Radicalism Was Elected by a Vote of 21 to 16.

Washington, April 7.—Mr. Martin of Virginia at the democratic senate caucus today was selected as permanent caucus chairman and minority leader during the present congress by a vote of 21 to 16 over Mr. Shively of Indiana, who was then elected vice chairman.

Prior to the session the progressive democrats, as the followers of William J. Bryan prefer to be designated, met in the office of Senator Owen to canvass the situation. Several found themselves in an embarrassing position because of pledges made many weeks ago that they would support Martin.

It was decided to vote for Mr. Newlands of Nevada, as Messrs. Calhoun and Stone both declined to be candidates. The plan was changed when it was learned that Mr. Shively would not object to receiving the complimentary vote of those who would not vote for Martin. Several progressives conceded that Senator Martin could not be defeated. The failure to upset his candidacy was due partly to his having been originally brought out as the candidate of the Bryan following to oppose the election of Bailey of Texas or Mr. Bacon, and it seemed for a time that Martin would be elected unanimously, but Bryan wanted an out and out progressive and told the new democratic senators that they were throwing away their opportunities. Martin was nominated by Clark of Arkansas and Shively by Kern of Indiana. Senators Tillman of South Carolina, Terrell of Georgia and Shively were absent because of illness. Mr. Martin did not vote.

For Martin—Macon, Bailey, Bankhead, Bryan (Florida), Chilton, Clark, Culberson, Fletcher, Foster, Johnston, Overman, Paynter, Percy, Raynor, Simons, Smith (Maryland), Swanson, Taylor, Thornton, Watson and Williams.

For Shively—Chamberlain, Davis, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson (Maine), Kern, Lea, Martin, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Owen, Pomeroy, Reed, Smith (South Carolina), and Stone.

The appointment by Chairman Martin of a steering committee, which also shall be the committee on committees, was authorized by the caucus. The committee will have to report a program for filling the vacancies in the standing committees to the caucus itself.

A statement issued by Senator Owen, speaking for the senators who voted against Martin, says: "Those who supported Mr. Shively did so because they are militant, progressive democrats, favoring the policies of the national progressive democracy, and they feared that the country might feel that senator Martin might not be regarded as progressive as the country had a right to expect the leader of the senate to be. We expect the country will be agreeably disappointed in this matter."

"There are at least twenty-two or twenty-three militant progressive democratic senators who are going to do things. They are united in in a common purpose to control the special interests of this country, and to restore the rights of the common people."

VESSEL CRUSHED IN ICE IN GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

The Crew of One Hundred and Thirty Men saved Themselves.

North Sydney, C. B., April 7.—Caught in a drifting field of ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the steamer Harlaw was crushed to pieces today and 130 men aboard escaped over the treacherous ice jam to St. Paul's Island, where they quartered for the night, cut off from communication with the mainland except by wireless. The government steamers Lady Laurier and Earl Grey were dispatched with supplies and to take off the marooned men. It is expected that they will reach the island tomorrow. The Harlaw left St. John's, N. F., March 12, bound on a sealing trip. She found herself today in the center of a jam of ice which swept upon so quickly that the men heard the grinding noise upon her sides before they realized their peril. Almost immediately the plates began to give

way and Captain Barbour shouted orders to abandon the vessel. With the water pouring in on all sides the crew of seal hunters scurried to the upper deck and clambered upon the lee. A short time afterward the destruction of the steamer was completed.

A BISBEE INCIDENT.

Miner on Returning Home Finds Wife Unconscious from Drug.

Bisbee, April 7.—T. Skidmore, a miner, returned to his home at an early Wednesday morning from the mine, where he had sustained a slight injury, and found his wife in an unconscious condition. He also found a strange hat and a pair of shoes. On regaining consciousness Mrs. Skidmore charged Albert Wilson, a saloonkeeper, with having drugged her. Wilson was arrested on a charge of criminal assault and was released under a bond of \$1,000. The preliminary examination will be held tomorrow.

A TUCSON ORDINANCE.

The City Officials Are the Chief Violators.

Tucson, April 7.—On a warrant issued by Mayor J. E. Huffman, Chief of Police Jackson Arnold was arrested today for violating the ordinance which prohibits driving too close to the curb, and was fined \$5. Last week Arnold arrested Mayor Huffman and City Councilman Walter Wakefield on similar charges. Each was fined \$5.

A RECORD FEAT IN LIFE SAVING

TRANSFER OF PASSENGERS OF STRANDED LINER.

Without a Mishap 1750 Were Re- moved in Five Hours.

Lone Hill Life Saving Station, April 7.—In five hours and ten minutes this afternoon 1,750 cabin and steerage passengers of the North German Lloyd liner Princess Irene were transferred to the deck of the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and one hour after nightfall were on their way to New York. This is a feat unparalleled in the history of marine disasters.

Not a life was lost and not a case of panic was reported. The first passenger off was a woman and the second a baby. The cabin passengers were given precedence to the more numerous of the steerage. Nightfall showed the Irene hard and fast in the grip of the wind, and Captain Goddard of the life-saving station estimates that she will be a prisoner at least a week, perhaps a fortnight.

Ten small boats, two tugs and a relief ship took part in the rescue, while a revenue cutter and a derelict destroyer stood by. The steerage passengers were led down the forward companionway, and thence clambered down a rope ladder into small boats. From these they were transferred to the tugs John J. Timmins and John Nichols, which lay safe in the lee of the liner.

All in all the day's annals of the life saving service in which three crews took part to one to be justly proud of and it is believed it is a record.

Tonight Captain Letten von Peterson was still standing by the ship with a crew of 380 men. He reports that he cannot understand how he happened to be standing ten miles off his course when the liner struck.

PLANNED IN PHOENIX; EXECUTED IN BISBEE

The Suicide of Jack P. Moran, a Saloonkeeper.

Bisbee, April 7.—After planning a suicide at Phoenix March 11, and postponing it until he could get to Los Angeles March 15, John P. Moran, an Arizona saloon man, killed himself here today by taking morphine. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to Ella Miller at Miami, Arizona, which he requested the coroner to forward.

The letter was a farewell to the woman and was written March 15 at Los Angeles at midnight. On the following day he made a postscript saying he had been unsuccessful but would do it the next day. Yesterday he made another postscript and at last made good his promise to suicide. He first resolved to kill himself at Phoenix, March 11, but said "he was too well known there," so he went to Los Angeles.

"I have had many good times in my day," Moran writes, and that he did is indicated by the fact that the refrains of eight popular songs occur unconsciously written, in the body of his letter.

BIDS FOR PHOENIX BUILDING.

They Will Be Opened at Treasury Department May 19.
Washington, April 7.—The treasury department today issued advertisements for bids for the construction of a federal building at Phoenix. The bids will be opened May 19.

TELEGRAMS GOT MIXED

Why Peace Plans Came to a Halt

MANY OBSTACLES YET

Notwithstanding Wishes of Unofficial Envoys the In- surrecto Leader Persists in Fighting Until Diaz Resigns.

El Paso, April 7.—It was learned today that the peace conference temporarily relapsed by reason of misdirected telegrams and confusion caused by a code message has not been abandoned but with a clearing up of communications looks larger than ever. The father and a brother of the insurrecto commander, Rafael Hernandez, the so-called go-between, and Roque Estrada, an attorney for Francisco Madero Jr., maintained a dialogue last week, but from an authentic source it is learned that they will leave here in an automobile for San Antonio, Chihuahua, within the next twenty-two hours.

The government has furnished satisfactory assurances of their safety. The authority foregoing points out that the visit is absolutely unofficial. The quartet will seek to impress the insurrecto leader with a broader view which, among his own enthusiastic following, he is scarcely to be expected to retain. That to prevent anarchy, Porfirio Diaz shall remain at the head of the government some months at least. This is a ticklish point, and the one of all others over which there is probability of a disagreement before an armistice can be arranged.

Today there was received here a typewritten manifesto from the City of Mexico signed, "the committee," in which Madero is urged not to "tarnish his reputation" by any compromise which will allow Diaz and Corral to remain in office. The statement is made that sixty-two prisoners of war have been taken to jail in the capital. That the manifesto is anonymous robs it of credibility as to facts, but indicates the pressure exerted against peace at this time.

"A month ago," runs the document, "we would have made concessions. None are possible now."

Americans arriving from Casas Grandes, despite word to the contrary, declare that General Equihua and the federal garrison have left that city for Chihuahua, taking the American prisoners captured a month ago.

Word is received from Guadalupe, forty-five miles east, that a force of insurrectos seen yesterday numbered 100 men, among them many Americans. They are said to have executed a former government ringleader who gave them misleading information concerning horses for which they were searching. A cavalry detachment of fifty left Juarez today to search for the band.

Mail advices from Culiacan, Sinaloa, state that at the battle of Aguajito a federal detachment of 165 men with a rapid fire gun attacked a far superior force of insurrectos and defeated them. The machine gun and the long range Mausers of the government troops were too much for the rebels. Both sides fought desperately but the insurrectos were compelled to retreat with a loss of forty men and 100 horses.

Trails leading from the scene were marked with blood, indicating that many of the wounded were carried away by their comrades. Four days ago, it is stated, the federal wounded were brought to Culiacan in ox carts. Numerous insurrecto bands are reported throughout the state. A private letter states that the mayor of Cuervo Parado, with 100 men has deserted his post and marched to join the insurrectos before Ojinaga.

MADERO HAD HEARD NOTHING.
Bustillos Hacienda, Madero's Camp, April 7.—Francisco J. Madero Jr., today authorized a definite statement that he had not been informed of any plan for the termination of the war either through his father or anyone else. He said he had no intention of going to a point near El Paso or any other place for the purpose of receiving communications relative to peace. All his plans are for a continuation of hostilities.

THE LEADER'S ULTIMATUM.

It Is Necessary for Diaz to Resign.

Madero's Camp, (Near Chihuahua, Mexico), April 7.—What he declared to be his ultimatum in the question of peace was announced by Francisco J. Madero today. While still insisting that Diaz shall resign and the country be given a new election, Madero said he was willing to resign as "provisional president" if necessary and would

allow a provisional president to be selected by Diaz's cabinet.

By permission of the federal authorities and the insurrectos a special train flying a white flag was run out toward Bustillos hacienda, sixty miles west of Chihuahua. Half way out the correspondent was met by General Pasquel Orozco and an escort of 100 insurrectos.

Senor Madero dictated a statement which he said might be accepted as a definite expression of his views. It follows:

"I know the great damage the war is doing the country, and if it were possible for negotiations to settle the war I would be pleased, though it should be necessary to make concessions on each side. I am disposed to make all personal concessions and will ask only for the necessary guarantees to have a new election perfectly free and open to every voter. I will not consider the guarantee and promised by General Diaz because he has never fulfilled his previous promises. To have peace in Mexico it is absolutely essential that Diaz should resign."

"In such a case a provisional president will have to be selected by both sides. It is not necessary that I or any of my friends be chosen. I would accept as a provisional president a member of the Diaz administration if chosen by both sides, and if guaranteed to select a few provisional governors."

"This to us means great concessions, which we will make to settle the war. If the ambitions of General Diaz oblige us to continue the war I am sure we will soon be victorious, and it will be better for the country in the end to have all my program developed because it will mean the most radical change. When I left the United States there was no talk of peace negotiations, for which reason I did not name any peace commissioners."

"Notwithstanding, it is natural that my father and friends have taken advantage of the first opportunity to counter the matter, and I approve their efforts because I consider them patriots. If any peace negotiations are actually opened, undoubtedly I would appoint my father one of the commissioners."

"If we are described in the United States as unfriendly to law and order, I wish to tell you that in the war we attempt to be kind and considerate. We pay no salaries to anyone but to the families of those fighting in our ranks. All that we have taken has immediately been subject to the civil government."

"President Diaz's message arouses one's sympathy," said he in a conversation which will have no influence on us. "I probably will be thought now when we have all our demands promised that we will show only a selfish ambition if we continue, but these promises are just what we have heard before. Expected to resign, I said that I am not fighting for personal aggrandizement. I will sacrifice myself and everything I possess for the good of the country."

"We intend it as no affront to the United States when we say we care for no foreign interference. This is a family matter. We desire peace as much as anyone, but we have not and will not retreat from our just demands."

THE NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

City of Mexico, April 7.—The proposition of Madero to resign the provisional presidency in favor of some member of the Diaz cabinet came to the government officials as a distinct surprise. When the news was transmitted to Limantour by the Associated Press correspondent, it elicited no comment. The refusal to give more places was communicated to Mr. Mann this morning.

Mr. Mann announced that in making up the committee, the former republican rule would be followed of appointing to the rules committee any ranking members of the more important committees of the house. He also said that none of the minority members of the appropriations committee would be placed on other committees.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' UNIONS.

Senate LaFollette Will Try to Se- cure Legislation.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—Senator LaFollette intends to establish by legislation, if he can, the right of government employees to organize unions in the same manner as trades are organized and be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Colonel Wilson for years had been one of the leading members of the Arizona bar. He was about 55 years of age. He was a native of Arkansas, where after some years' practice he came to Arizona, settling at Prescott. He took an active part in politics, and in 1895 in the beginning of the administration of Governor B. J. Franklin he was appointed attorney general of the territory, serving throughout Governor Franklin's term.

He was elected delegate in congress in 1898, defeating Colonel A. O. Brodie. He served one term. He was defeated for re-nomination by Hon. M. A. Smith two years later after a memorable convention of three days.

Since then Colonel Wilson has devoted himself to the practice of law, engaging chiefly in mining litigation.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The two first-class battleships authorized by the last session of congress will be of about equal strength with the battleships Texas and New York, now being constructed and which will be the most powerful ships in the navy.

TOOK IT OUT IN CUSSIN'

Republican Minority in the House

HINT FROM LEADER MANN

May Use "Unanimous Con- sent Rule" to Get Even— The Trouble Provoked by the Unfair Distribution of New Committee Places.

Washington, April 7.—The first formal conference of the republican house leaders, including representatives of the insurgent faction, was held this afternoon. It followed a refusal by the democrats to give up any more committee places to the republicans to restore the proportion that heretofore existed between the two parties in committee assignments.

After the conference, Minority Leader Mann gave out a statement arraigning as "unfair, arbitrary and brutal" the action of the democrats in tramping upon the rights of the minority.

Mr. Mann submitted the situation to the conference, and asked whether he should refuse entirely to name committees on the limited basis of representation. It was determined that he should go ahead with the selection of republican members. Mr. Mann said that absolute fairness would be shown the insurgents.

It was declared that the democratic members of the ways and means committee had adopted the policy of making a majority of seven on the principal committees, whereas the dominant party never before had claimed more than six majority.

Mr. Mann said: "The republicans cannot prevent the application of force by numbers, but it can object to those things ordinarily done by common consent. The spirit of fair dealing from the outset having been set aside by the democrats, they must not expect to receive many favors from the minority. I apprehend that the unanimous consent calendar of this congress may not be of much value."

In the conference were Representatives Cannon, Payne, Hill, McCall, McKinley, Currier and others of the regular leaders, and Representatives Cooper, Nelson and Lenoir of Wisconsin; Madison of Kansas, and Good and Haughen of Iowa, insurgents.

The demand for more committee places was presented to Mr. Underwood yesterday and taken under consideration by the ways and means committee. The refusal to give more places was communicated to Mr. Mann this morning.

COL. J. F. WILSON DIES SUDDENLY

Former Delegate in Congress and At- torney General.

Prescott, April 7.—Hon. J. F. Wilson, former delegate in congress from Arizona, died this afternoon at 4 o'clock of heart failure.

Colonel Wilson for years had been one of the leading members of the Arizona bar. He was about 55 years of age. He was a native of Arkansas, where after some years' practice he came to Arizona, settling at Prescott. He took an active part in politics, and in 1895 in the beginning of the administration of Governor B. J. Franklin he was appointed attorney general of the territory, serving throughout Governor Franklin's term.

He was elected delegate in congress in 1898, defeating Colonel A. O. Brodie. He served one term. He was defeated for re-nomination by Hon. M. A. Smith two years later after a memorable convention of three days.

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HAWAII'S NEW LABOR LAW.

Arrest of Steamer Captain and Crew for Violation.

Honolulu, April 7.—Captain F. L. Miller and crew of the local steamer James Makie were arrested while waiting with steam up ready to take laborers to a steamer lying outside the three-mile limit. They are charged with assisting in the unlawful enticement and procuring of laborers.

This charge was brought under the law enacted a few days ago by the territorial legislature. A cablegram has been received by planters, asking them to pay the return fare to Honolulu of laborers landed at San Francisco by the steamers Korea, Sierra and Wilhelmnia.

DINING CAR HELD UP.

An Enterprise Which Did Not Yield Great Results.

St. Louis, April 7.—Iron Mountain passenger train No. 4 was boarded tonight within the city limits by an armed masked robber, who held up the white steward of the dining car, four negro waiters and the chef.

The robber, so far as has been disclosed, did not get more than \$40. The train is the same on which the Pacific Express company messenger was held up and robbed a month ago by two masked men.

JIM BARRY BESTS HEINEN.

Tulsa, Okla., April 7.—Jim Barry, the Chicago heavyweight knocked out Jack Heinen of Chicago in the fourth round tonight.

AMERICANS FLED FROM PURSUING REBELS

THEY REACHED THE BORDER BY LIGHT LEAD.

The Race Was For the Saving of an Automobile.

Calcecio, Cal., April 7.—With bullets flying about them, the managers of the Cudaby ranch, in an automobile, won a race with the rebel cavalry to the international boundary today.

The chase followed the looting of the Cudaby ranch by men under Williams who were not satisfied with \$1000 worth of horses, mules and provisions. They wanted the costly touring car. The Americans at the ranch learned of their design and started for the American line. The rebel cavalry, in hot pursuit, made a short cut across the country and twice the mounted rebels were close to the fugitives. Once when the automobile had to be stopped, having become entangled in barbed wire the bullets flew thick about the Americans, but none reached a mark.

In the automobile, driven by W. E. Taylor, were Thomas P. Daly, manager of the Cudaby ranch and three others. When the line was crossed Williams' men were less than a quarter of a mile behind. The marauding band numbered eighty-seven. Following this episode they straggled into Mexicali despite the declaration of Salinas that they would not be permitted to enter.

Williams' rear guard brought in scores of horses, mules, many wagons and a large quantity of provisions taken last night from the Cudaby California Mexican Land and Cattle company.

Immediately after the arrival of Williams, Captain J. H. Griffiths, commanding the United States troops summoned Salinas to the boundary and made a formal demand for the return of all the property taken by Williams. Salinas promised Griffiths that the property would forthwith be turned over to the American authorities.

ATTACK EXPECTED TODAY.

Mexicali, April 7.—Five hundred federals are encamped at a little ranch five miles southwest of this place. Governor Vega, in command, is reported to have said that he would take time to reconnoitre and probably would attack Mexicali tomorrow. Vega also is said to have killed three insurrecto scouts.

COAST BASEBALL.

At Los Angeles— R H E
Portland 4 7 0
Vernon 3 4 3
Batteries: Steen, Koestner and Kuhn; Carson, Stewart and J. Sheehan, Brown.
At San Francisco— R H E
Los Angeles 0 4 2
Oakland 3 10 2
Batteries: Criegler and Abbott; Wiggs and Mitze.
At Sacramento— R H E
Sacramento 2 8 2
San Francisco 1 7 1
Batteries: McLeod and Thornton; Miller and Schmidt, Berry.

WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, April 7.—Forecast for Arizona: Fair Saturday and Sunday.

MINE FIRE FIFTY DIE

Disaster Fell Upon Them Without Warning

AN ANTHRACITE HORROR

Rescuer With Defective Helmet Joined the Dead. Bodies of Victims Scatter- ed Along Tunnel Where They Fell Seeking Air.

Scranton, April 7.—Without a moment's warning fifty men and boys are believed to have perished today in a mine fire in the Pacific Coast colliery at Throop, three miles from here. Some estimate the number at sixty. Three bodies have been recovered.

John Evans, head of the United States mine rescue car died at 9 o'clock tonight, a defective rescue helmet causing him to suffocate.

Three men protected by helmets with oxygen tanks pushed past the point where the flames were first discovered at 5 o'clock this afternoon and stumbled over the bodies of two men and a boy, who had evidently fallen while groping their way to safety.

A majority of the missing men and boys are foreigners. A United States mine rescue car stationed at Wilkes-Barre was summoned early in the afternoon and later the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad brought the rescue force of the Lehigh Valley's mine and the rescue force from Wilkes-Barre.

The finding of the three bodies led the rescuers to believe that no one was alive in the tunnel and they renewed their attack upon the burning area to reduce the heat. When the work was effective the corps of experts pushed into the stope and later came upon several bodies strewn along the roadway, where the men had fallen in a fight to get to the end of the stope. The bodies were carried to the foot of the shaft to be taken out after nightfall, to spare the distracted wives, children and other relatives of the victims who thronged the mouth of the shaft.

The Throop borough officials, a deputy patrolman and a squad of state constabulary summoned from Peckville, took care of the crowds.

There was no violence, although it was feared there might be some disorderly demonstration on the part of the friends of the victims.

Charles Enzian, a noted expert, in general charge of mine rescue work for the federal government, was also convinced and is said to be in a critical condition. Evans took off his helmet, which failed to work, and was carried to the open air as quickly as possible, but he had inhaled so much gas from the burning coal that he died in a few hours. Enzian's experience was similar to that of Evans.

A temporary morgue was erected at the opening of the mine, and here congregated hundreds of women, children and relatives of the men and boys so suddenly snatched from them. At midnight tonight twenty bodies had been taken from the mine and arranged in the temporary morgue. Among them were those of John R. Perry, county coroner, and from the First ward of Scranton: Walter Knight, inside foreman; Isaac Dawes, fire boss; Henry McWaters, James Wallace, Joseph Lucas, Michael Gail, Joseph M. Evans, John May and Perry. Bodies of the other bodies are those of foreigners. A crowd of about 5,000 is gathered near the mine.

The hysterical screams of the women and children were appalling, and when the first body appeared under the light of the torches at the mouth of the shaft many had to be restrained from doing themselves harm while others fainted. It was said at the mine that all the bodies will be out by daylight.

WOMAN MAYOR COUNTED OUT.

Mrs. Wilson of Huntwell, Kas., Will Contest.

Huntwell, Kas., April 7.—After winning the majority of Huntwell, Mrs. Ella Wilson was counted out by the old city council today and a certificate of election was given to her opponent, O. M. Akers. Akers had one more vote than Mrs. Wilson and the council issued a certificate of election to him. Mrs. Wilson has engaged lawyers to contest the case.

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Sold and exchanged. Highest cash price paid for Old Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.
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